The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

Ring the Bell Softly.

Some one has gone from this strange world of ours,
No more to gather its thorns with its flowers;
No longer to linger where sunbeams must fade,
Where, on all beauty, death's fingers are laid;
Weary with mingling life's bitter and sweet,
Weary with parting and never to meet,
Some one has gone to the bright golden shore—
Ring the bell softly—there's crape on the door!
Ring the bell softly, there's crape on the door!

Some one is resting from sorrow and sin,
Happy where earth's conflicts enter not in;
Joyous as birds, when the morning is bright,
When the sweet sunbeams have brought us their light.
Weary with sowing and nothing to reap,
Weary with labor and welcoming sleep—
Some one departed for Heaven's bright shore—
Ring the bell softly, there's crape on the door!
Ring the bell softly, there's crape on the door!

Angels were anxiously longing to meet
One who walks with them in heaven's bright street;
Loved ones have whispered that some one is blest;
Free from earth's trials, and taking sweet rest.
Yes; there is one more in angelic bliss—
One less to cherish and one less to kiss;
One more departed for heaven's bright shore,
Ring the bell softly, there's crape on the door!
Ring the bell softly, there's crape on the door!

Select Miscellany.

Signs of the Weather.

Meteorology is one of the sciences that were cultivated in the earliest times. The diversity of climates on the surface of the globe; the changes that daily take place in the state of the heavens; in the degree of movement, heat, and dampness of the atmosphere; and, above all, those great commotions of the air that disturb the surface of the earth and the sea, concern our safety and comfort too nearly not to have been interesting to mankind at all times. It belonged, however, to our day, in which science marches at so rapid a pace, and has at her disposal so many resources hitherto unknown, to investigate and discover many of the peculiar phenomena which are exhibited by natural objects as forerunners of sudden atmospheric changes. For the guidance of those who would be "weather-wise" and able to read the signs of the skies, we give the most noticeable prognostications of coming storms.

Animated bodies receive peculiar impressions that precede and announce change of weather. Animals appeared to be endowed with an instinct in this respect, by which observers have profited, and man himself, when perfectly healthy, experiences sensations that enable him to predict almost with certainty the meteorological changes that are about to ensue.

Thus we hear distant sounds better when there is going to be rain; we also then see remote objects more distinctly, and bad odors are more offensive than usual.

Swallows skim the ground in their flight: is it that they may feed on the worms that then come out to the surface? Lizards hide, cats make their toilet, birds oil their feathers, flies bite more sharply, chickens scratch themselves and roll in the dust, fish leap out of the water, and aquatic birds flap their wings and dabble in the ponds and brooks. Such are the results of popular observation. They have not been subjected to any severe criticism, but they have been verified often enough to be no longer subjected to doubt.

Nearly all the signs indicated announce dampness in the air, rather than the approach of rain, for they are not seen when a storm occurs in dry weather. Thus the swelling of wood-work, which renders it difficult to close doors made of soft timber, and the contraction and tension of cordage made of vegetable fibres, are counted among the signs of atmospheric humidity. Rude hydrometers have even been constructed of these fibres. It has been noticed also, that the flower of the pimpernel and the stems of the trefoil and other plants straighten themselves when the air is charged with moisture. Linnæus remarked that the African marigold opened its flowers between six and seven in the morning, and shut them at four o'clock in the afternoon, in dry weather, but that, if rain was coming, it did not open at all in the morning; that when the Siberian thistle shuts it flower during the night, there is good weather on the next day, and that if, on the contrary, it remains open, rain may be expected.

Pallor of the sun announces rain: it is seen, at such times only, through an atmosphere laden with vapors. If the heat be stifling, that too is a sign of rain, for one is then surrounded by an atmosphere saturated with vapors, and more readily heated, owing to its lack of transparency. If the vapors be collected in clouds, the sun's rays that pass through the latter heighthen the temperature more than they would have done in perfectly clear weather. If the sun can be clear and brilliant, it foretells a fine day; but, when the sun is at its rising preceded by redness, and this redness passes off the moment it does appear, the sign is of rain. The presumption, then, is that the cold and vapor-laden air refracts the rays of the sun—a power that it loses as it grows heated by the refraction of those same vapors. The sun setting clear and cloudless in an orange-hued sky, is a sign of fine weather; if the sky be red, it is a sign of wind.

When the sun at the horizon looks larger than usual, the sign is of rain. The same rule holds good in reference to the moon. The idea is, also, that when the latter orb is pale, or has concentric circles more or less dark around her disk; when her horns are dull at the ends; when a luminous halo surrounds her, leading to the expression often heard among the people in France, that the moon is bathing, there is going to be rain. The stars also offer similar signs: their light loses all its vividness, and they *bathe* when rain is at hand.

The sky is bluest when there is the least vapor between it and the eye of the spectator. Upon the mountains it assumes the color of deep indigo. When the atmosphere becomes charged with vapors, it loses its transparency, and the hue of the sky becomes white, or floury, as the saying is. This sign is unequivocal. The air ceases to be transparent, also, through the effect of the winds, which agitate and carry along with them such a quantity of dust that the sky sometimes looks reddish with it, owing to the reflection of the light upon these solid corpuscles.

The transparency of the air is not, however, always changed by the approach of rain. We have even mentioned the fact that one of the surest signs of its coming is an unusual transparent clearness, which makes distant objects seem to draw closer at such times. Thus, in one case, the lack of transparency in the air, and in the other its excess, would both be signs premonitory of rain. Facts agree with these two premises. Let us examine the circumstances:—

1. If the entire mass of air be very damp, and at a temperature sufficiently elevated to have completely dissolved the vapor, and if at the same time we suppose the heat to be divided between its strata so that they remain in equilibrium, there is no ascending current to diminish the transparency of the air by cooling as it ascends, and yet all the circumstances that can change the temperature, the diminution of heat as the sun declines, nocturnal radiation, and the arrival of a cold wind, lead to rain. This condition of equilibrium in the strata, joined to their almost complete saturation with vapor, is noticed particularly in summer, and it is then that distant objects seem near at hand.

2. It also happens that the higher range of clouds will sometimes form a sort of dome above our heads, and then, since we are in comparative obscurity, the objects that are lighted up seem nearer to us.

The winds also are indications of the weather to ensue, not only through their own qualities, but also by means of the study of the higher winds, whose presence and direction are known by means of the study of the higher winds, whose presence and direction are known by the movement of the clouds. When the lower wind strengthens greatly, and the clouds move in contrary directions, on lines that make a quite open angle, the inference is that the lower wind is about to yield its place to the upper one.

Two winds of opposite qualities succeeding each other, often bring rain. Thus a cold wind, entering an atmosphere impregnated with moisture by the warm wind that preceded it, will bring about a precipitation of water; and the same will be the case where a damp, warm wind enters air that had been chilled by the wind that had preceded it.

Generally, an approaching rain can be better foreseen when the sky presents several banks or layers of clouds resting one above the other. The winds that carry with them detached masses of clouds yield but light rains.

Motionless clouds, lying in the quarter whence the wind blows, bring only a continuance of that wind; but if they appear in the opposite quarter, they announce its termination.

Clouds coming up simultaneously, yet impelled by different winds, announce an early storm.

Clouds accumulating on the sides of mountains foretell rain.

Mists that disperse completely without forming clouds accompany fine weather, because they prove that the air retains the faculty of dissolving vapor; but many days of mist in succession lead almost with certainty to rain.

Let us add to these signs a few collected by Admiral Fitzroy, and quoted in his "Instructions on the use of the Barometer."

The following are the signs most familiar to navigators and farmers:—

A rosy sky at sunset, fine weather. A red sky in the morning, bad weather or a great deal of wind.

A gray sky in the morning, fine weather. If the first light of dawn appear over a bed of clouds, wind may be looked for. If on the horizon, fine weather.

Light clouds with imperfectly defined edges announce fine weather and moderate breezes. Thick clouds with well-marked edges, wind. A deep, dark-blue sky of sombre tinge indicates wind. A clear and brilliant-blue sky indicates fine weather. The lighter the clouds look, the less reason is there to anticipate wind.—The more dense, the more rolled together, twisted and tattered they are, the stronger the wind will be. A brilliant-yellow sky at sunset announces wind; a pale-yellow one, rain. According to the predominance of red, yellow, or grayish tints, we can foretell the condition of the weather with a very close approximation to accuracy.

Small clouds of an inky color portend rain. Light clouds moving rapidly in the direction to dense masses, announce wind and rain.

High clouds passing before the sun, the moon, or the stars, in a direction opposite to that pursued by the lower beds of clouds, or of the wind felt at the surface of the soil, indicate a change of wind.

After fine weather, the first signs of a change are ordinarily white clouds in belts or in light dappled tufts, or locks, which grow larger and soon form dense and sombre masses. Generally, the more remote and higher up these clouds appear, the less abrupt the change of weather will be, but it will be considerable.

Soft, light, delicate tints, with clouds of decided shape, indicate or accompany fine weather. Extraordinary tints and dense clouds with hard outlines, indicate rain, and probably a gale of wind.

Remark the clouds that form on hills and other elevated places, and cling there. If they continue there, augment, or descend, they indicate rain. If they, however, ascend and disperse, they portend good weather. When sea-birds fly out away from land in the morning, there will be fine weather and moderate winds. If they remain near the shore, or fly inland, gales and storms may be expected. Many other animals are susceptible to atmospheric changes, and these indications should not be neglected.

Thus when birds that usually fly in flocks, swallows for instance, keepnear to their nests, flying from one side to the other and skimming the ground, the sign is of rain or wind. When domestic animals seek sheltered places, when chimneys smoke, or when in calm weather the smoke does not ascend overhead, bad weather may be expected.

When the sky is remarkably clear at the horizon, and objects usually invisible are distinguishable from each other, or appear higher up by refraction, there will be rain, and perhaps wind.

Extraordinary brilliance of the stars, lack of distinctness, or apparent multiplication of the horns of the moon, halos, and fragments of rainbows upon detached clouds, indicate that the wind will increase, and that there will be rain.

The Uprising in France.

EXCITING SCENES IN PARIS AS SEEN BY AN AMERICAN.

An American in Paris, who writes to the New York *Tribune* under date of July 22, says that the declaration of war was received with even more excitement and enthusiasm in Paris than was the firing of Fort Sumpter in New York. The following extracts from the letter will recall many of the scenes in this country in 1861:

Whoever was in Paris last Sunday night, and on the Boulevard, saw a sight never to be forgotten. A Regiment of Zouaves left for the frontier, and all Paris was on the war path with them. I happened to be just entering the Place de la Concorde as they came across the Bridge, and getting a good place by the side of a drummer, with the trumpet of the man in his rear planted comfortably in my left ear, I found myself before I knew it borne along like a chip in a freshet. There was no going back even if I had wanted to, and I can't say that I did want to. The square was well enough, but when the crowd tried to squeeze itself into the rue Royale, I thought we were going to have the massacre of 1770 over again. Any one who had tried to stop to tie his shoe, let us say, would never have wanted to tie his shoe any more! From wall to wall was a solid pavement of human heads, and out of every head came a shout, the shout, not the hymn of the Marseillaise! When we reached the wider Boulevard, things were a little better, but not much, for we were merely a black river emptying into a black sea, and our wave soon mingled indistinguishably with the vaster flood. The sidewalks were crowded, the street was crowded, and every window was filled with people cheering, shouting, singing and waving handkerchiefs. No omnibus or cab had a ghost of a chance. Many escaped down side streets, but the greater part drew up in a line along one side of the Boulevard, and waited, the crowd meanwhile taking advantage of the occasion, and swarming over omnibuses, cabs, and horses like ants over apple cores. The confusion was indescribable, for different sets of people were singing different airs, and the "Marseillaise," "Mourir pour la Patrie," the "Chant du Depart," and "Les Lampions," got so mixed up that it was all a roar through which you could only now and then hear a trumpet blast, or a rattling drum, or the cry of *"Vive la guerre!" "A bas la Prusse!"* and rarely, very rarely, *"Vive l'Empereur!"* The regiment was in luck last night, for the crowd was ready to give them anything. Money was shoved at them by handfuls, and some old fellows adroitly managed to get on the the outside and thus grabbed more than their share. It was a sight to be remembered all one's life, and I was even glad, after living a year in the stifling air of Paris to draw a free draught of real popular enthusiasm from something; like a half starved man, I didn't just then much care what it was that was offered me—'twas something.

A different sight had been the going off of a regiment of chasseurs that same morning, early. I heard the music as I sat in my eyrie chamber, and stepping out on the balcony, saw the men filing down the narrow rue Bellechasse. The soldiers filled the street; the sidewalks were filled with young men, arms locked, singing the Marseillaise, and music of fife and trumpet, mixed with the chant of voices, came striking up between the high-walled houses. In the midst went the stout vivandiere, dressed in her best; no holiday now for her, but work in earnest, and mixed with the soldiers their mothers, wives, and lovers, keeping step and time. By one soldier went his wife, leading the little boy with he left hand, and in the other bearing the wee white cap of the baby that sucked its thumb and looked [illegible] the music. My God, it brought back such a rush of memories, and so many bitter sights at home that, I am not ashamed to say my eyes were wet. How baneful seemed the ambition then that could, with a light heart, such as Ollivier boasts of, send these men in troops to the shambles.

The signs of war are everywhere. In the street in every direction, and at every minute you meet squads of men who are going to the recruting office, drunk, sometimes reeling, never sober, shouting the Marseillaise or Mourir pour la Patrie. Then you meet a cab full of fellows in like condition, always in charge of the officer or civilian who has picked them up, there they are, lolling and tumbling about, shouting, yelling, all day and far into the night on their way to the Depot des Recrutement, where they are to be sold at so much a head. The addition to the army during the last few days must have been enormous; there seems just now no difficulty whatever in getting all the men that are wanted. I was at the Depot des Recrutement yesterday, and the sight was a strange one. The building was literally besieged by new comers, while those who had been accepted were getting drunker and drunker in the wine shops, as seated with their wives and women, parents and children at the tables set out in the street, while the sidewalks were almost impassable for the excited people gathered there.

Terrible Story from Cuba---Vengence of a Husband.

The Havana correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following account of recent outrages in Cuba by brigands, and the vengeance taken upon two of them by an American engineer whose wife they had cruelly maltreated: Some time during the month of May, a party of five robbers appeared at a plantation, possessed themselves of several good horses, taking also various articles of clothing belonging to an American engineer on the plantation, and then disappeared. The engineer, who was in Havana at the time, became furious on his return, and indulged in severe threats against the perpetrators of the robberies. Some friends of the bandits communicated these threats to them, and a few days later they again appeared, took the engineer by surprise, tied him hand and foot, and then proceded to lash him with whips and thongs until the man fainted three times from the loss of blood and pain. They then tied him up on a chair before his dwelling, and two of the number walked into the house and violated his wife. Since then the engineer has been almost a maniac and bent on revenge. Last Friday he received information that the two bandits were then at a neighboring plantation, and without advising anybody of his intention, he armed himself and had the good fortune to find both of them lying on the floor in an inebriated condition. To tie them up and rouse them sufficiently to understand their situation, occupied but little time, and with the help of some negroes he brought them to his own place, ordered fires to be lit and then threw both of them into big sugar kettles filled with water, which soon began to boil. The men lived fifteen to twenty minutes, until the water began to boil. Their attempts to throw themselves out of the kettles, and their demands for water and cries for pity were heart-rending, but their executioner took a fiendish delight in throwing in occasionally a little cool water, which however in a moment began to boil again. At the end of twenty-five minutes both had ceased to exist. When the fact was mentioned to the Captain-General, he remarked, "I don't wish to know it, and if such a thing has happened, I fully approve of it as a man, but as Captain-General, I have so far no knowledge of the matter. Beasts in human shape must be treated as beasts, although the punishment was inhuman and cruel;" and so the matter rests. The engineer has returned to his plantation, and swears not to rest until he has caught the other three. Some Spaniards attempt to call these bandits insurgents, but this is a mere subterfuge, as all of these robbers were criminals long before the war, and exercised their nefarious profession then as since without the least reference to politics, and in addition, these bands are composed of Cubans, Spaniards and negroes.

GET ON YOUR DRAWERS.—A precious but modest little lady of two summers was shown some pictures, including one of the Greek Slave.

'Mamma,' inquired she, 'is it a boy?'

'Well you may call it a boy,' was the reply.

Another look at the nude figure, the young critic gravely said: 'Boy, you go and get on your drawers as quick as you can.'

The Conservatives, white and colored, of New Hanover, were to have had a grand torch-light procession in Wilmington on the night of the 11th inst. We notice it came off as announced.

Fulton's First Steamboat.

A correspondent of the Geneva *Courier* relates the following story of the Kate Morgan, the little steamer which for more than a generation has plied on Cayuga Lake, her owners obeying the behest of the first proprietor, to "run her till she busts:"

Before the Chancellor Livingston stemmed the current of the Hudson, yet after the little Clermont had stirred the quieter waters of the Collect pond, the whistle of the Kate Morgan awoke the echoes in Taughanic Glen, and her paddle wheel dashed the spray upon Cayuga bridge. There is a bit of romance attached to her name and building.

Old General Morgan, of Revolutionary fame, had a noble estate on the eastern bank of the lake not far from where the present Wells College now stands. Between his only daughter, a lovely girl of eighteen, and young Fulton, had long existed a tender attachment, which, however, the poverty and obscurity of Robert led the General to severely frown upon. Fulton went to New York. He labored long years in perfecting his invention; his day of triumph came, and then he wrote to the stern father, relating his success, and asking for the daughter's hand.

"Nay," wrote back the incredulous old soldier, "I'll believe what I see with my own eyes. Come you back, scapegrace, to the lake; build and sail a steamboat past my own door, and then, and not till then, shall you have my daughter Kate."

Need I say that Fulton came joyfully back, that a steamer was built as rapidly as circumstances would permit, and she was launched, and in due time did sail triumphantly past the General's door! But let me add that according to an express stipulation made by the lady Robert, in case he succeeded—when the Kate Morgan sheered in towards the General's dock, a small boat was seen pushing out containing the original Kate, her grim father, and a gentleman in clerical vestments. They were soon on board, and there amid the waving of flags, the ringing of bells, and the blowing of whistles, the proud inventor and his proudor bride were made one. A glorious sweep up and down the lake completed the first bridal trip by steam ever known in this country.

Before we leave this historic boat let us go below a moment. Here are the old fashioned engines, inscribed, "Treman, Cartwright & Co." They were the first engine builders in the United States and furnished both Fulton's and Fitch's boats. Cartwright was the father of the well known Peter Cartwright, the Western backwoods preacher.

Glance now at the cabin. Its upholstering was furnished by A. T. Stewart, at that time an enterprising young tradesman, keeping a little seven-by-nine shop in Chambers street. Though the lustre of the goods has long since passed away, its durability remains to attest to the honesty and good judgment of the young dealer, and by which he has since risen to be the foremost merchant of New York.

GENERAL NEWS.

The second annual reunion of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf was held in Boston on Friday 5th, Gen. N. P. Banks, presiding. About one hundred officers were present. They had a gay time with their banquet, toasts, speeches, &c., &c., and fought the war all over again. In our opinion these Societies only serve to keep open the wounds which should be healed. If Southern soldiers were to organize themselves into anything of the sort, we would never hear the end of it.

York Campbell, a colored man, was executed at Culpeper C. H., Va., on Friday 5th, for the murder of an old and infirm man named Pollux Patrick in December last. The execution was witnessed by 6,000 persons.

The rebellion in Winnepeg is all over. The people have returned to their allegiance, and the Queen of England has extended amnesty to those implicated in the disturbances—leaders and all. This was the wiser policy.

A terrible earthquake has visited the shores of the Gulf of Corinth, in Greece. The towns of Amphirza and Galasida, and several villages were destroyed. Many persons were killed and wounded and the inhabitants are in a state of destitution.

John Ross, a New York rowdy, who murdered [illegible] the city policemen over two years ago, was executed in that city on Friday last. The case excited much interest, owing to the political influence of the condemned man, and many fruitless attempts were made to secure his pardon.

Gen. W. J. Smith, radical member of Congress from the 8th district of Tennessee, and Judge John W. [illegible] had a fight in the streets of Memphis on Wednesday week and the former had his left ear bitten off. Bad for Smith.

The cholera, which recently broke out in Cuba, is reported to have increased, and the deaths now reach to thirty a day.

Oaxaca, Mexico, was severely shaken up by an earthquake shock on the 28th ult. Been very devout ever since.

Two brothers, named Thomas and Andrew Murphy, residing in Brooklyn, N. Y., got into a dispute on Friday evening, 5th and Thomas stabbed Andrew with a pocket knife, killing him instantly.

Very rich gold mines were recently discovered north-west of Santa Fe, New Mexico, creating considerable excitement.

The U. S. Marshal has arrested [illegible] the election officers in the Sixth Ward of Memphis, Tenn., for violating the law enforcing the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, on the 4th inst.

The Governor of the State of Campeachy, in Mexico, has taken up arms against the central government, and Campeachy has been declared in a state of siege. They don't "secede" in Mexico, they only "revolt" and fight it out.

Two horse thieves were captured by the Vigilance Committee at Pueblo, Colorado, on the 2d inst., and immediately hung. Unhealthy place, is that territory, for horse thieves.

An editor, who has been spending a fortnight among the White Mountains in New Hampshire, writes home to his paper that he enjoyed himself very much, he having fallen into six rivers, sprained his ankle, skinned his face, neck and knees, and broke three of his ribs, the first nine days.

The present strength of the United States army, rank and file, is 34,953 men. It will be gradually reduced, under the new law, to 30,000.

The number of killed in the fearful railroad accident on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad Saturday night 6th, is nine; the number of wounded is fifteen, several of them mortally.

STATE NEWS.

Nearly all of our exchanges speak of a remarkably quiet and peaceful election in this State. And yet this is what Mr. Holden calls rebellious, insurrectionary and bloodthirsty North Carolina!

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says it can prove that Gov. Holden wrote the "Boyd" confession, and that the hanging of Patton by the neck by Kirk's command can be substantiated by competent witnesses.

A gentleman residing in Wilmington, who has been spending some weeks at the Va. Springs with his family, travelled 500 miles back home for no other purpose than to cast a Conservative vote. There's devotion for you.

One of the United States soldiers stationed in Raleigh was shot on Sunday night 7th, by a sentinel at the militia camp. The soldier was somewhat intoxicated, and did not halt when ordered to do so by the militia sentinel who at once fired, wounding him severely in both legs. There is no love lost between the U. S. soldiers and Holden's military as it is, and such things as these are not likely to conciliate matters.

On Saturday, 6th, a gang of lawless negroes, armed with muskets, pistols, knives, and clubs, went to the house of Mr. Herbert Edmundson, in Wayne county, and ransacked it. They searched for Edmundson with the determination to take his life, but he could not be found.

Since the new regulations in regard to distilling brandy from fruit have gone into effect, the Collector of the 3rd District has issued 235 licenses up to Saturday night 6th.

The Newbern *Times* relates that a few days ago a colored boy, about fifteen years of age, was shot through the head and instantly killed by a colored man, who was immediately arrested and is now in jail. The homicide occurred on the Lee's Mill road in that vicinity.

William Harris was arrested and lodged in Wake county jail Sunday 6th, charged with committing an atrocious outrage upon the person of Mrs. Dewey, the previous Friday. Such things are becoming too common.

It is stated that Richard Chamberlain, better known as "Old Uncle Dick," the famed pilot of the Saura-town Mountains, was bitten by a rattlesnake a few days ago. Uncle Dick is as well as ever, but the snake survived the bite only a few moments. Put this down as a Saura-town snake story.

On Friday 5th, while the Conservatives at Fayetteville were firing a salute in honor of the great victory in this State, one of the guns exploded, seriously wounding Mr. John Stedman, a man named Jones, and a colored Conservative named Hans Payne.

Two colored men were drowned on Saturday morning 6th, in the Cape Fear, while attempting to cross from Eagle's Island to the Brunswick side, by the swamping of their boat. Another colored man who was along escaped through the assistance of some men on shore.

A murder was committed at Lanesboro, Anson county, on election day, by a negro named Peter Meacham, who, having become involved in a dispute about private matters with another negro named John Meacham, drew a knife, and plunging it into the heart of the latter, killed him instantly. The assassin was at once arrested. Both parties were radicals, and politics had nothing to do with the bloody deed.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Some one has thus defined the various types of natural character: Put an Englishman in the Garden of Eden and he would find fault with the whole blasted concern; put a Yankee in and he would see where he could alter it to advantage; put an Irishman in and he would want to know the time; put a Dutchman in, and he would proceed at once to plant it with cabbages.

It is better to have your name on hearts than marble.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, - - EDITOR

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

Tennessee.

The Radical party in Tennessee has ceased to exist. It has not a single exponent of opinion. Brownlow, Maynard, Smith, Stokes and Roderick Random have no constituencies. They belong to a past age of Radicalism, of Secessionism, and of fury and crime. There is not one single Radical newspaper in Middle or Western Tennessee, and Brownlow's *Whig* that was, of the Eastern District, is now an organ of Conservatism, hostile to Congress, inveighing against Morton's stupendous blunders of mad ambition, Drake's devilries and Pool's stupid platitudes. The whole tendency of the opinion in the South is to the adoption of that policy of true conservatism naturally desirable after ten years of terrific violence. It is rest as well as "peace" that the South must have.—Men of passion and narrow intelligence, like most of the leaders of secessionism, can no more lead in these States, and that party which defines a creed in the next Presidential contest, and designates a candidate whose history is an illustration of conservative statesmanship, will secure the Southern States.—*N. Y. World.*

Hon. J. M. Leach.

We are authorized by Hon. J. M. Leach to say that the statement which appeared in the Raleigh *Standard* sometime before the election, to the effect that he had joined the Ku Klux, in Alamance, *is false in every particular.* Gen. Leach, on hearing this report during the canvass sent a message to his friend, Capt. Robbins, Senator elect from Davidson, authorizing him to contradict the falsehood, through the *Sentinel*, which was done, but we mislaid the communication and overlooked it, until again reminded of it.

Gen. Leach further authorizes us to say that he is not a member of any secret political society or organization, whatever.

This report circulated by the *Standard* is only one of the thousand falsehoods put forth by that paper during the canvass, as part and parcel of the conspiracy of Holden, Pool, Settle & Co., to carry the election by Ku Klux scare-crows and Militia intimidation; but as Gen. Leach has by his energy and talent not only overcome a majority of some 3000 against him in the outset, but carried his district by nearly or quite 1300 votes, he can afford to treat enemies, including the *Standard*, Henderson Adams and Windy Billy, with silent pity and contempt.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

The Direct Taxes

Compulsory proceedings for the collection of the quota of $20,000,000 direct taxes due in the Southern States have been suspended since August 6th, 1866, by the order of the Secretary of the Treasury of that date. Boards of Commissioners had been appointed, but their books, records, and papers were ordered to be transmitted to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. These books, it is stated, exhibit a lack of system, but the proceedings of the Commissioners are recorded with sufficient clearness to enable the present Commissioner to resume the collection of the tax. Instructions have, therefore, been issued to the officers of internal revenue to make complete descriptive lists of the lands, and to assess the taxes upon them. The arrears due from the Northern States, it is reported, are also to be collected as soon as possible.

Taxes Repealed.

The new tax bill provides that from and after the first of October next all taxes imposed upon carriages, watches, pianofortes, yachts, billiard tables and gold and silver plate shall cease, together with the taxes upon boats, barges, flats, legacies and successions, passports, and the gross receipts of railroad, insurance and other companies. After the first of May 1871, the special or license tax now imposed upon all kinds of dealers, physicians, lawyers, brokers, claim agents, &c., will be discontinued, except that paid by distillers, brewers, cigar and tobacco manufacturers. The tax on sales also cease after the 1st of next October, except that paid by stamps (broker's tax) together with the stamp duties on promissory notes for less amounts than $100, such notes now requiring a five cent stamp. The two cent stamp upon receipts for money is abolished from October first, and the income tax of 2½ per cent. on all over $2000 shall be collected only during the years 1870 and 1871. The license tax due May first has already been paid in advance for the present year, hence persons will not be called upon again for that.

BANKRUPTCY.—By an amendment to the Bankrupt Act all persons who apply therefor are entitled to a discharge from all their debts contracted prior to 1869, whether their assets amount to anything or not. The fifty per cent. clause now applies only to debts contracted since the 1st of January 1869.

The amendment is in the following language:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the second clause of the thirty-third section of an Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, as amended by the first section of an act in amendment thereof, shall not apply to those debts from which the bankrupt seeks a discharge which were contracted prior to the 1st of January, 1869."—*Charlotte Observer.*

The manufacturers of tobacco from scraps are hereafter to use no screening or sifting process, but must pack it substantially in good condition. In the ordinary waste made by plug tobacco factories a rake may be used to separate the larger portions fit to go into the manufacture of plug tobacco. The balance is to be put up without further manipulation and labelled as navy scraps.

The Horticultural Fair at Wilmington on the 11th inst., proved to be a grand success. Plants, fruits flowers, &c., were displayed in profusion, and the attendance of visitors was large.

Twelve machinists at the Company Shops, on the N. C. Railroad, were arrested on the 9th inst., by Lieut. Col. Burgen of Kirk's command, and conveyed to Yanceyville.

Throwing Him Overboard.

In our last issue we hazarded the opinion that the Republican party, especially that portion of it which is represented by the more cautious Northern journals, would seek to punish Governor Holden for his stupendous failure to carry the late elections in this State in the radical interest, and would endeavor to shirk all responsibility for his action by tossing him overboard. If the Governor had been successful, they would have called him a patriot and statesman, and found about a thousand excuses for the "tone and tactics" of his organ: being defeated, however, they are among the first to favor him with unfriendly kicks. Listen to the New York *Times* of Friday last:

The tone and tactics of Gov. Holden's organ, the Raleigh *Standard*, are simply infamous. If its purpose were to provoke civil war, it could not be conducted differently. Referring to Judge Brooks' issue of a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of some of the prisoners whom Holden's man, Kirk, keeps in military custody, without other warrant than the Governor's arbitrary will, the *Standard* uses this language: "Is Judge Brooks ready to involve the people of North Carolina in civil war? Does he suppose Gov. Holden will recede before *him*? * * * The Governor will not recede until the Federal Army is used against him; and the Federal Army *will not* be used against him. We are on the eve of civ l war, and when it begins all the blood and all the horrors of it will be on the skirts of Judge Brooks."

We suspect that Holden's desire is to provoke the state of things he pretends to deplore. Having enabled the Democrats to secure a triumph in the late election, he would now precipitate the State into civil war that he may obtain pretexts for invoking Congressional interference. Should trouble come as the result of Holden's impudent attempt to set himself above the law, the country will hold that he, and he alone, is responsible for it. The Republican Party cannot too soon or too emphatically repudiate both the man and his doings.

The Hypocrites.

The feeling throughout the country, especially at the North, between the friends of Germany and those whose sympathies go with France in the present lamentable war, is being fanned to a white heat by the rascally radical politicians. They are aware that the Germans are numerically stronger than the French in the United States, and pretend to espouse their side of the question for the sole purpose of getting their votes in the coming fall campaign. These sons of Belial who thus play upon the patriotic impulses of the Germans, care no more for Prussia in reality than they do for the Cham of Tartary. All they care about is themselves, and they think about little except ways and means to keep possession of the Federal government. Their real *animus* was betrayed by a noted radical leader of Indiana, who, when the Fifteenth Amendment was proclaimed by the President to have been ratified by the requisite number of States, and was thenceforward a part of the Constitution, exclaimed with little discretion but much enthusiasm: "Now we've got the niggers to help us, and the Dutch can go to thunder!"

The Richmond *State Journal* is alarmed at the result in this State, and has commenced to open its batteries against the characterless men, such as Whittemore, Porter and others who have heretofore been the leaders of its party in the South. It says, if such men prevail "there will not a single Southern State be Republican in 1872." Such men *are* prevailing, nevertheless, and we opine that its prediction will come true. Even should they be repudiated, the evil has been done, and the radical party cannot wipe out the record, or escape the consequences.

The Conservatives of Texas intend to make a strong effort to shake off the radical incubus which is crushing the life out of that State. Animated by the example of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, all the true men of Texas will clasp hands and work in unison for victory. A Committee of the Conservative members of the Legislature, together with a few citizens not members, have issued a sterling address to the people detailing the wrongs to which they have been subjected, and advising a union of all the elements opposed to radical domination. That is right. In that sign will they conquer.

Some time ago we predicted that Hon. Frank Shober's majority over Boyden in 1868 would be *trebled* in this election; nor have we missed it. His former majority was 1,089, and we believe it is now over 4,000, though we have not the official count.

Because of the beneficent influence exerted by martial law, and the presence of soldiers, Alamance county, which is indubitably Conservative, gives a radical majority of 255.

Radical Ammunition.

The Radical party of the country has donned its harness and is preparing to enter the fall campaign with its accustomed vigor. Its Congressional Committee, with the valorous Wilson of Massachusetts at its head, is sounding its cymbals in every State of the Union and trying to galvanize the dead enthusiasm of the past. It feels, in all the ramifications of its existence, that it has not met the expectations or wishes of the country, and that it will be called upon this fall to breast a fiercer storm than it has yet encountered. Popular indignation is aroused at its endorsement of high crimes that no party can commit with impunity and live, and it listens to the mutterings of suppressed discontent with no less anger than dismay. Its desperation is equalled only by its audacity, and although its rage cannot blind it to the ominous characters which are blazing upon the walls of its political temple, it believes it can still further mislead the masses into giving it a longer lease of power. With the national sword in one hand, the national purse in the other, and with legions of office-holders, national bankers, bondholders and favored monopolists at its back, it loses itself in dreams of its former power, and forgets that the people, whom it has deluded and oppressed, no longer dream.

The election in our own State is over, and North Carolina, having shattered her chains, is lost to Radicalism. She has taken high Conservative position, and her voice in the national councils will be conservative. This being so, we cannot see that it does the Radical party any surprising amount of good to be disseminating its campaign documents amongst us, and thus endeavoring to fight against accomplished facts. Yet we have, only this week, received a long-winded document on the "Civil Rights Bill," and the "Bill for the Enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment," together with a printed circular from Mr. J. H. Platt, Jr., Secretary of the Radical Congressional Committee, in which he says: "We send herewith advance sheets of a document which will be issued by this Committee for Campaign purposes about the 25th inst." We are surely under obligations to Congressman Platt for supplying us with ammunition from the radical magazine, but our gratitude might have assumed a more demonstrative form had he remembered us at an earlier day, and while we were in line of battle. *Our* fight is over for the present, and Mr. Platt's friends are considerably demoralized in this vicinity.

However, we read Mr. Platt's document, and confess ourself to have been no less amused at its school-boy iteration of facts which nobody wishes to deny, than indignant at the palpable misrepresentations embodied in its preamble. When the radical party unblushingly and falsely charges that its opponents used "every dishonest scheme" to defeat the Fifteenth Amendment, it should remember that all the dishonesty was its own, and that it resorted to measures to secure the ratification of that Amendment which were a scandal to free government based upon the will of the people, and which were as far removed from justice and fair dealing as the gates of Gehenna from the fairest star in heaven. We will not speak of the force with which the iron hand of reconstruction was laid upon us to compel us, worn, bruised, bleeding and sick almost unto death, to do the bidding of our tormentors. We will not refer to the rascally action of the radicals of the Indiana legislature, nor to various other facts which have become history. But these facts will make excellent subjects for the Radical leaders to ponder over, when they again take it into their heads to charge their opponents with political "dishonesty." If all the dishonesty of all the administrations from the establishment of the government down to the commencement of the late war was collected together, it would be but a speck in comparison with what we have witnessed during the past nine years of Radical rule.

The radicals of Louisiana, emulous of the fame of their brethren in South Carolina, have nominated a political adventurer named J. H. Sypher, as one of their candidates to represent them in the next Congress. He was, to his lasting disgrace, in the last one, where he was up to his eyes in the cadetship transactions. He was before the Congressional investigation Committee in March, as one of the immaculate members who asked $2,500 for an appointment in his gift.

It is no wonder that honest Republicans are leaving their more extreme brethren—the radicals *per se*—when they see them clinging with such affection to men who disgrace the party. It is no wonder they want to escape from the "jaws of death," and rally quietly but with determination to the Conservative banner.

In some of our eastern counties, where the radicals have a heavy majority, large numbers of Conservatives did not go to polls. This was all wrong. Though they might have effected nothing in their respective counties, they could have swollen the vote of their Congressional candidates, and helped to give Judge Shipp an overwhelming majority.

The Kirk Prisoners.

As stated in our last, Judge Brooks issued on Monday week last, writs of *habeas corpus*, commanding the prisoners held by Kirk to be brought before him at Salisbury. The writs were returnable in ten days, and yesterday (Thursday) was the day set for the hearing. We have reason to believe the prisoners were not taken to Salisbury, and that they have been surrendered to Judge Pearson at Raleigh, in tardy obedience to writs previously issued by him.

On Saturday last, a messenger arrived here, obtained a horse and light wagon and hurried out to Judge Pearson's residence in Yadkin, on apparently important business. He returned next day without the Judge. On Tuesday, Mr. John B. Neathery, of Raleigh, arrived here, obtained the same conveyance on the plea that his business with Judge Pearson was pressing, and that he would have to walk to his residence if he could get no conveyance. Next day, Mr. Neathery returned in company with the Judge, and took the stage at 3 o'clock for High Point, *en route* to Raleigh.

In the meantime Kirk had removed his prisoners from Yanceyville to Company Shops, and thence to Graham. We believe that as the Judge went to Raleigh on Wednesday night, the prisoners were also put upon the train and conveyed thither, that they were given up to Judge Pearson, and that Kirk made his return to Judge Brooks on yesterday to the effect that the prisoners were not in his custody.

In the absence of positive information, we reserve comment. We give merely the facts as we know them, and our inference based upon those facts.

The Next Senator.

Although it is rather early to be agitating the question of the next U. S. Senatorship from this State, yet we notice one or more of our cotemporaries are referring to their favorites. A correspondent of the Charlotte *Democrat* suggests the Hon. Z. B. Vance as the choice of the Conservative party for that position, which suggestion receives a *quasi* endorsement from that paper. The West being entitled to the Senator this time, we are sure that no one would be more satisfactory to our people than the eminent gentleman referred to, provided they had satisfactory assurances that he would be permitted to take his seat. He was not eligible to our State Senate, and is no less ineligible to the Federal Senate. The *Democrat* asserts that "he can get in if elected." Perhaps our cotemporary has information, satisfactory to itself, upon which it bases that statement, as it is not in the habit of speaking rashly. Be that as it may, our people would infinitely prefer that Gov. Vance's disabilities be removed, and his path made clear, *before* electing him to the Senatorship. It cannot be denied that should he be elected without that, there are those in this State who would leave no stone unturned to prevent the removal of his disabilities, and thwart the people in their desire for favorable representation in the Senate.

Several of the leaders of the "Fenian" army, which only a short while ago invaded Canada from the American side, have been tried and sentenced to fine and imprisonment for violating the neutrality laws. Strenuous efforts are being made to induce the President to pardon the offenders. It is to be hoped these efforts will not be successful. The cherished object of the Fenians was to entangle our government in difficulties with England, in the hope that if war ensued, they would have an opportunity to pursue their ambitions and revolutionary schemes in Ireland. Having failed ignominiously, and excited contempt instead of sympathy, they ought now to pay the penalty of their temerity.

Despatches from the other side of the sea are very conflicting, and it seems almost impossible to get at anything like the truth. As for the "views of correspondents" they are not worth the paper they are written upon. Last week we heard that the Prince Imperial had arrived in England with the jewels of the Empress; in a day or two we learned that it was not so, but that he was with his father at the Head Quarters of the army; next day came the news that he was certainly in London, and the day after came a dispatch positively averring that he was with the army. Now, where is he? As Sir Boyle Roche used to say "it is morally impossible for a fellow to be in two places at once, unless he is a bird or a fish."

The Conservatives of Cumberland county had a grand celebration at Fayetteville on last Monday night. The joy they felt over the redemption of North Carolina had to find vent in some way. Quite a number of speakers were present, among whom was Hon. James M. Leach, M. C., elect from our District. We are informed that Gen. Leach's speech was a masterly effort, which elicited repeated rounds of applause.

The recent letter of Judge Tourgee addressed to Senator Abbott, abusing the people of this State, and published in the N. Y. *Tribune*, has excited no little indignation among the citizens of Tourgee's district. It would not surprise us if he should be invited respectfully but firmly to resign a position which he has done so much to disgrace.

The Next Legislature.

The forty-three Senatorial districts in this State elect fifty Senators, and we now have in our possession a full list of those elected. There are 33 Conservatives and 17 Radicals, or almost two-thirds Conservative. A change of one member would give the two-thirds majority. It is more than probable that Caswell and Alamance will be ignored, and either the Conservative contestants be seated, or new elections ordered, because, as is aptly intimated by the Wilmington *Journal*, the admission of the radical Senators elected under the bayonet would be an acknowledgement by the Senate that the people of those counties were in a state of insurrection, and would be an endorsement of Holden's right to declare them so, and thus legalize the organization of his State Troops. The admission of Smith and Carey would be an official recognition of the legality of Kirk's operations. Besides Caswell and Alamance, there are one or two more radical districts which may be contested, and the seats given to the rightful claimants.

Our list of the Commons elected is not quite full, there being about 16 counties yet to hear from. Of the 101 members whose names we already have, 62 are Conservatives, 36 radicals, 2 independents and 1 anti-Holden Republican. We think that when the list is complete the figures will not vary much, if anything, from those we gave last week.

We hope to be enabled to give both lists in full in our next issue.

Drops Down A Little.

The notorious Whittemore, although his hide is as tough as that of a rhinoceros, has at last felt the sting; and, seeing very plainly that he is being deserted by the leaders of the Republican party in pure self-defense, he has published an address to his constituents, formally withdrawing as a candidate for the 42nd Congress. With hypocritical unction he says he "believes in rotation rather than life estate in office," but refrains from giving the true reason of his withdrawal.

It is understood that he will now be a candidate for the State Senate of South Carolina, and if so, he will be elected. The radical party has nurtured moral monstrosities like this man, into political existence, and now it cannot get rid of them. Like the Old Man of the Sea, in the story of Sinbad, they are mounted upon the shoulders of the party, have twisted their legs about its neck, and there they will stick till they choke it to death. Speed the day.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The pressure upon our columns for the past week or two has prevented us from giving due attention to our magazine list until now. Some of these magazines have been upon our table for over two weeks.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for August maintains the reputation it has acquired, and serves up a readable table of contents. We have glanced over well written articles by F. H. Norton, Prof. Schele De Vere, Miss S. F. Cooper, and one in particular by Prof. Goldwin Smith, entitled the "Constitutional Crisis in England," from which we are almost tempted to make extracts.—G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York, $4 per annum.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, barring its political eccentricities, is one of our favorite periodicals. The articles which grace its pages generally evince a superior order of talent, and are a refreshing relief to the vapid sensationalisms which abound in the literature of the day. Among the contributors to the present number we find Bayard Taylor, Jas. Russell Lowell, J. T. Trowbridge, C. P. Cranch, and others whose names are known to fame.—Fields, Osgood & Co., 124 Tremont St., Boston, $4 per annum.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE of Foreign Literature opens with a fine steel engraving of Louis XIV of France, and contains sixteen interesting papers selected from the most approved foreign periodicals. Its *melange* of literature, science, art, &c., is prepared with care, and fully repays perusal.—E. R. Pelton, 108 Fulton St., New York, $5 per annum.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE offers no additional features to what it has always been. Its leading articles are the Raquette Club, South-Coast Saunterings in England, The Electric Light, A Visit to Bangkok, and a continuation of the Life of the Great Frederick, all of which are illustrated.—Harper & Brothers, New York, $4 per annum.

THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE for Young People is just what its name imports. It is gotten up expressly for the young idea, although older minds might glean amusement from its pages. Abbott, Cranch, Anderson, Edith May, Porte Crayon, and others write for it.—Hurd & Houghton, New York, $2 50 per annum.

THE XIX CENTURY, which was established, we believe, especially to foster the literary spirit of the South, has been wandering for some time past among the sloughs of politics, and now takes up the cudgels against the Reform movement in South Carolina. Judging from the tone of the press in that State, we fear the XIX Century is behind the age. Whenever it sticks to literature it is readable and entertaining, as the August number amply demonstrates.—XIX Century Publication Co., Charleston, S. C., $3 50 per annum.

OLIVER OPTIC'S MAGAZINE for July is a juvenile periodical, adapted to the taste of Young America. Stories, rhymes, puzzles, and pictures form its stock of amusement. It is published in weekly and monthly parts.—Lee & Shepard, Publishers, Boston, $2 50 per annum.

THE MARYLAND FARMER is a well edited agricultural magazine, often referred to in our columns. It contains matter of interest to all who till the soil.—S. Sands Mills & Co., 145 West Pratt St., Baltimore, $1 50 per annum.

SOUTHERN PLANTER AND FARMER presents in the August number Bet'wich's prize essay on the culture, curing and subsequent management of fine yellow tobacco; a schedule of premiums of the Virginia State Agricultural Society at its Fair to be held in Richmond on the 1st—4th of November next; together with a variety of well-digested agricultural information.—Ferguson & Rady, 1328 Main St., Richmond, Va., $2 per annum.

THE RURAL CAROLINIAN for August contains a portrait of the late William Gilmore Simms, together with handsome agricultural engravings—one of them colored in the best style of chromatic art. It has the usual number of valuable contributions in regard to all the various branches of agriculture and horticulture, and careful editorial selections of all the farming news of the day.—Walker, Evans & Cogswell, Charleston, S. C., $2 per annum.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for July is one of the handsomest of our farming journals. It is well illustrated and edited, and is published both in German and English.—Orange Judd & Co., New York, $1 50 per annum.

Election Returns—Fifth Cong. Dist.

PERSON COUNTY—Official.

Att'y Gen'l.—Shipp, con. 1092; Phillips, rad. 765.

Congress.—Leach, con. 1028; Scott, rad. 776.

Senate.—Bradsher, con. 1065; Edwards, con. 1099; Bornett, rad. 779; Lassiter, rad. 755.

House.—Jordan, consor. 1028; Walker, independent, 799.

Sheriff.—Harris, conserv. 1152; Painter, rad. 692.

Treasurer.—Satterfield, con. 1080; Norwood, rad, 742.

Register.—J. W. Hunt, con. Surveyor, J. H. Clay, con. Coroner, R. A. Williams, con. All elected without opposition.

Commissioners.—Bradsher, Holeman, Winstead, Yancy and Satterfield, all conservative elected.

ALAMANCE COUNTY—Official.

Att'y Gen.—Shipp, con. 788; Phillips, rad. 1043.

Congress.—Leach, c. 795; Scott r. 1037.

Senate.—Gilmer, c. 830; Moore, con. 718; Smith, rad 1095; Welker, rad. 995.

House.—Patterson, con. 810; White, rad. 1003.

Sheriff.—Murray, con., 783; Thompson, radical, 1068.

Register.—Tickle, con. 883; Hutchinson, rad. 1057.

Treasurer.—Thompson, con. 795; Stout, rad. 1030.

Coroner.—Neese r; Surveyor, Stafford, r. Commissioners, Len, Hardin, Woody, Patterson and Murray, all radicals elected.

Davie County.

Congress: con., 771, Sprague, rad, 672; Senate, Robbins, con., 703, March, r. 781; House, J. A. Kelly, con. 746, Dr. Hobbs, r. 707; Sheriff, R. P. Martin, rad. elected by 32 majority over two conservative candidates, and one Republican. Register, Ephraim Gaither. County Commissioners all conservative.

Yadkin County—Official.

Atty Gen.—W. M. Shipp, cons. 879; S. F. Phillips, rad., 511. Shipp's maj. 368.

Congress.—F. E. Shober, con., 893; A. F. Sprague, rad., 496. Shober's maj. 397.

Senate.—A. G. Cowles, con., 940; T. M. Vestal, rad., 519. Cowle's maj. 421.

House.—J. G. Marler, con., 1004; I. N. Vestal, rad., 497. Marler's maj. 507.

Sheriff.—Isaac Long, Sr., con. 606; Geo. Nicks, rad., 537. Lee. D. Kelly, 273.—Long's majority, 69.

Register of Deeds.—W. F. Hoots, 847, J. M. Speer, 463. Hoot's maj. 384.

For Treasurer.—R. Martin, 695, Samuel L. Davis, 491. Martin's maj. 204.

For Surveyor.—G. D. Hobson, 756, D. M. Holcomb, 535. Hobson's maj. 221.

Coroner.—A. Douglas, 784. No oppos.

Commissioners.—Holcomb, 951; Spear, 905; Algood, 861; Martin, 786; Myers, 756; Patterson, 580; Felts 566; Jones, 500; Gross, 601; Shore, 522.

Ashe County—Official.

Att'y Gen., Shipp, 791; Phillips, 698;—Congress, Harper, c., 788; Jones, r. 700; Senate, Cook, con. 805; Bryan rad., 692.—House, Wilcox, con., 813; Trivett, 636; Sheriff, Latham, rad., 780; Baker, conser. 720; Reg. of Deeds, Geo. W. Ray; Treasurer, John Vannoy; Coroner, Jas. G. Smith; Surveyor, John Garvey. Commissioners, Gideon Weaver, W. H. Hamilton, J. B. McMillan, P. Blevins, A. M. Maxwell.—Whole conservative ticket elected except the Sheriff.

Sixth Congressional District.

COUNTIES.	SHOBER.	SPRAGUE.
Alexander,	531	232
Cabarrus,	963	852
Catawba,	1034	142
Davie,	771	672
Gaston,	250*	000
Iredell,	1252	395
Lincoln,	200*	000
Mecklenburg,	2157	1938
Rowan,	1459	955
Union,	809	631
Wilkes,	25*	000
Yadkin,	893	496
	10,347	6,313
	6,313	
Shober's maj.	4034	

* Not official,—estimated majorities.

Leach and Scott.

The following is the vote for Congressman in the 5th Congressional District.—Three of the counties are not yet officially reported, and we therefore give estimated majorities in those cases, marking them with an asterisk:

COUNTIES.	LEACH.	SCOTT.
Alamance,	795	1037
Caswell,	000	330*
Davidson,	1308	1229
Forsyth,	954	1011
Guilford,	1774	1728
Person,	1028	776
Randolph,	150*	000
Rockingham,	1583	1149
Stanly,	300*	000
Stokes,	1003	560
Surry,	1024	581
	9827	8401
	8401	

Leach's majority, 1426

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

ARRESTS FOR REVENUE FRAUDS—AN EX-REVENUE OFFICER ON THE WING.—Two or three months ago, a rough looking man clad in laboring garb, applied at the tobacco factory of the Messrs. Brown, in Patrick county, Va., for employment. It was given him, and being a very quiet, inoffensive sort of a man, everything went along smoothly until recently, when suddenly our workman threw off his laboring toggery, appeared in a different style of dress, announced himself as a Revenue detective, and arrested the Messrs. Brown, on the grave charge of defrauding the U. S. Revenue by using spurious stamps. He had remained long enough in the factory to obtain a pretty clear insight into matters and things, and then he closed in upon his victims.

After disposing of his prisoners he wended his way towards Salem, for the purpose of apprehending a well-known radical politician of this county who, a short while back, held a position in the Revenue Department here. The detective left Salem on Monday, in company with the Deputy U. S. Marshal, for the purpose of arresting accused and his accomplices, but upon arriving at the place, found the birds had flown, they having, doubtless, received some intimation of what was in the wind.

AN ATROCIOUS CRIME.—Dr. Lemly, formerly of this place, but now of Henry county, Va., gives us an account of a shocking affair which recently occurred in that county, just across the North Carolina line. It seems that some months ago, one Hardin Fulcher, a widower with a promising little daughter some three years of age, remarried. The step-mother soon conceived a violent dislike to the child, and frequently threatened to kill it unless its father sent it away.

On the 26th ult., Fulcher, who was employed at Penn's Store, returned home at night and found his little one lying helpless upon the bed, with her head and body covered with bruises. Horrified, he hastened for medical assistance, but, upon his return with a physician, the child was dead. The physician insisted upon looking at the body, and saw at once from the character of the injuries, that the poor, little victim had been beaten to death. While pursuing his inquiries, the guilty step-mother sat silent and trembling in the room, while the father seemed almost beside himself with grief and apprehension. The next day the coroner was notified of the affair, and on the third day after its occurrence, a jury was empannelled, the body disinterred and a *post mortem* performed by Drs. Lemly and Dillard. It was very plain that the child had been foully dealt with, and the evidence elicited fastened the crime on the step-mother. A verdict to that effect was rendered, whereupon Mrs. Fulcher was arrested and imprisoned in the county jail on the charge of murder.

One of the colored men employed on the R. R. near Salem, who voted at the Winston precinct on election day, and who swore point-blank that he was a resident of this county, that his home was here, &c., left the R. R. on the day after the election, and told the overseer that he was *going home to Davidson* to look after his crop. This is only one of numerous instances, as rum or has it.

The Salem Brass Band gave another of its promenade concerts in the Square on last Saturday night. The weather was fine, and the attendance was large. The Band performed more than twenty selections from the best composers, and the evening passed off without anything to mar the pleasure of the throng. Do not forget the Fair and Concert to-morrow night.

On Monday last, the clerk of the weather was in a juicy mood. It rained in quickly succeeding showers until evening, when it set in pouring down in good earnest. On Tuesday the skies looked as if they would like to clear off, but couldn't. The result is that the temperature has been wonderfully changed for the better, and we pen this paragraph without soaking our paper with perspiration.

A young gentleman from Georgia, who has been spending a few weeks in Salem with his family, lost about $1,400 in greenbacks from his pocket on Monday last, somewhere up the street. He cannot imagine how he came to lose it, but offers a handsome reward for its recovery. One of the bills was of the denomination of $500, while the balance was in 50s, 20s, 10s, and 5s.

☞ See notice of valuable plantation and other property for sale, belonging to the estate of John Nading, on Thursday next.

☞ See advertisement of Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore.

On the night of the 11th inst., a young white man named Thomas Carter, was thrown from the platform between two cars on the Seaboard railroad, bound for Norfolk, and instantly crushed to death. He was putting on the brakes at the time, when the chain snapped, jerking him from the platform.

On the night of the 10th inst., Mr. P. L. Cooper, Assessor of Internal Revenue at Newbern, went on board a schooner with a party of friends to pass the night. The next morning he was missing, but his coat, vest and boots were found in the cabin. It was thought he had fallen overboard during the night, and been drowned; but that evening it was learned that a man answering to Mr. Cooper's description had died during the day at Batchelor's Creek. He had left the schooner, half dressed and proceeded on foot to the spot where he died. He was found by the citizens just before he expired, in great agony. This is a very mysterious affair.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* urges that an injunction be issued against the Governor and Public Treasurer, restraining them from using the public money to pay the Governor's State troops. The Conservative press is generally recommending that Sheriffs be enjoined to prevent them from paying tax money over to the Treasurer until the Legislature assembles.

The citizens of Statesville have subscribed a handsome purse of money, and sent it to Hon. Josiah Turner, as a substantial testimonial of their sympathy with him in his recent lawless arrest and imprisonment.

A son of Miles Alexander of Iredell, aged about 25 years, was instantly killed by lightning one day last week while standing under a tree, to which he had gone for shelter during a shower. Persons should never take shelter under a tree during a thunder-storm.

During the Conservative parade in Wilmington on the night of the 11th inst., some evil disposed men amused themselves by throwing rocks at the participators. A reward of $100 is offered for the arrest of the rascals.

There was a very pretty meteoric display in Wilmington on the night of the 10th inst. Some 25 or 30 meteors fell in the eastern heavens between 8 and 12 o'clock, their course being from North to South.

Proofs of wilful fraud in the late election, in Wayne and Greene counties, are coming in from every township. The character of these irregularities and violence is various, indicating every conceivable effort to defeat the Conservatives.

While a party of sportsmen were attempting to shoot an alligator in the Cape Fear river on the 11th inst., they shot a white man named Plate instead. The injury is severe, but not dangerous.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* claims that the elections in Caswell and Alamance are null and void, and should be pronounced so by the General Assembly. Kirk's men intimidated the Conservative voters in both counties.

The Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad, says the Wadesboro *Argus*, is in a fair way of being speedily built. The survey has been commenced in earnest. The financial condition of the company, too, is such as to put its completion to Weldon at an early day, beyond peradventure.

Rev. Wm. Burnt, of Davie county, who recently graduated at the Theological Seminary at Greenville, S. C., will be pastor of the Fayetteville Baptist Church.

The Old North State steam whisky distillery at Charlotte is again in operation, and working up a large quantity of corn into spirits.

The Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, whose home is near Mt. Airy, arrived in New York from Liverpool, on Sunday last. Chang is attacked with paralysis, but Eng feels no symptoms of it.

Fayetteville, under the new census, has a population of 4,662, of which 2,349 are whites, and 2314 colored. There are about 400 more females than males.

Henry and Alexander Thain, both radicals of Johnson county, have been arrested and bound over in the sum of $1000 each to appear at the next term of the United States Circuit Court, for violating the 14th and 15th Amendments, and the laws enforcing same, by intimidating colored Conservative voters on election day. So, it appears, that the very first cause of intimidation fairly before the Court, is a radical one.

When the prisoners at Yanceyville heard the news that the State had gone overwhelmingly Conservative, and that Judge Brooks had issued writs of *habeas corpus* in their behalf, they shouted for joy; whereupon Kirk strengthened the guard.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says it is reported that an angry correspondence is going on between Holden and Pool, the latter desiring to shirk the responsibility of the military business which he instigated, and charging that Holden has gone much further than was intended.

The citizens of Raleigh are halted at night by the guard which the Governor keeps about his residence, and made to give an account of themselves. Not very pleasant, or soothing to the feelings of freemen.

A colored man employed on the Wilmington and Weldon R. R., shot himself accidentally on the 10th inst., with a pistol which he was carelessly handling. His hand was frightfully mangled.

The Wilmington *Star* says, editorially, that it is generally reported that Robert Fletcher, colored, member of the Commons elected from Richmond county, favors the impeachment of Governor Holden.

The Fayetteville *Eagle* says that this summer is without a precedent in dullness of trade.

Benjamin Stately, a colored man, died in Wilmington on last Sunday week, at the ripe old age of 103 years.

Fayetteville had a grand torch-light procession on Monday night last in honor of the great people's triumph in this State.

The trains on the Western N. C. Railroad are now running as far as Marion.

A new post-office has been established at South Fork, Alleghany county, with N. S. Williams as postmaster.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Fifteenth Amendment has an effect in Missouri that was not anticipated by its framers. As everybody, except those affected by the operation of the Fourteenth Amendment, is entitled to vote, there will be about 90,000 citizens, heretofore disfranchised by the State laws, who can now vote, and they will vote solidly against their radical oppressors. In the Presidential election, Missouri, with a large proportion of her people deprived of the suffrage, gave Grant a majority of 20,707.—The votes of eight counties were afterwards rejected, and Grant's majority then was 24,982.

It is positively stated that the President and Cabinet are decided in the opinion that both the laws and a sound public policy demand that an election be held in Georgia the coming fall. Among the strongest in this belief is the Attorney General, and the attempt to defeat an election is held by a majority of the Cabinet to be a gross outrage.

Joseph M. Miller, a private soldier of the Federal army, stationed in New York, married a young lady some time ago, whom he shortly afterwards deserted. He then married a lass in the city, with whom he lived until he learned that his first wife had inherited $20,000. He then deserted his second wife, returned to his first, and set up housekeeping in fashionable style. The law then harnessed him for bigamy. Neither of the wives want to give him up.

A shocking tragedy occurred in Ulster county, N. Y., a few days ago. During the absence of a mother at the house of a friend, two boys, one aged seven and the other three years, were left to play alone. The elder climbed a ladder, and took down a loaded gun, with which he shot his little brother through the body, killing him instantly.

A terrible mining accident occurred at Pottsville, Pa., on the 10th inst. The hoisting machinery gave way, precipitating twelve miners to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 200 feet. Six were instantly killed, and the other six wounded, four of them terribly.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that a bachelor is a "family," and, being so, he is, of course, the "head of the family," and as such entitled to the privileges of the Homestead Act.

Sunday School Notice.

The Forsyth County Sunday School Union will meet on Saturday the 20th day of August, in the Chapel adjoining the Church, in Salem, N. C., at 10 o'clock in the morning. We hope every Sunday School in the county will be represented, either by its President or Superintendent, or some one elected for that purpose.

In the afternoon, at 1 o'clock, another session will be held, to which all friends of Sunday-Schools are invited.

We shall be glad to see teachers and friends of schools attend and take part. "*How can we best promote the early conversion of our children,*" is a query proposed for this meeting; and we hope many, both male and female, will come prepared to deliver their opinions, either verbally or in writing.

Whether we shall have another general gathering of Sunday Schools, if so, how, where, and when, will probably have to be determined on this day. Come! let us have a full attendance.

E. A. VOGLER, President.
JAS. T. LEINBACK, Secretary.

Admiral David G. Farragut, chief officer of the U. S. Navy, died at Portsmouth, N. H., on last Sunday. He was a Tennessean, but married a lady of North Carolina. He entered the navy when a mere boy, as midshipman, and served through the war of 1812-'14, having been a participant in several of the naval battles which took place. During the late war between the sections, Admiral Farragut received his final promotion by special act of Congress, he having adhered to the Federal cause. He was a fine naval officer, and had been in the service about sixty years at the time of his death.

MARRIED,

In Winston, on Sunday last, by Rev. W. W. Albea, Mr. JOHN COLLINS to Miss SALLY HEGE.

DIED,

In Salem, N. C., on Sunday, August 14th, 1870, of paralysis, MARY MAGDALENA KEEHLN, relict of the late Dr. C. D. Keehln, aged 68 years, 6 months and 6 days.

Possessing in an eminent degree the esteem and confidence of all who knew her, mild and amiable in her disposition, she has passed through her journey of life, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

In all the relations of life—as a wife, mother, daughter, sister, christian, and friend—she adorned her situation with purity and truth. During repeated attacks of painful illness she exhibited the greatest patience, with a cheerful resignation to the will of God. She has passed through the troublous scenes of this transitory life to a bright and blissful immortality.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Thou art gone, dear, loving Mother,
To the climes of endless day,
Where unnumbered shining minstrels
Upon golden harp-strings play.
Thou art learning of them music,
Far more witching in its flow,
Than had ever thrilled thy being
Whilst thou journeyed here below.
Thou wilt not forget us Mother,
In thy bright, unclouded home,
But will often gain permission
Of the Mighty One to come,
And to whisper of the glories
Of the unseen Eden-land,
Till we too shall be permitted
To be numbered with thy band.

In Salem, on the 7th inst., ALICE BLANCHE ALEXANDRA, second daughter of Wm. B. and P. C. Smith, of Goldsboro, aged 26 months.

Near Hopewell Church, in this county, on the 11th inst., Mr. NELSON WEISNER, aged about 21 years.

In Surry county, on the 11th inst., of typhoid fever, RUTH, consort of Nathan Hiatt, aged about 27 years.

In Iredell county, on the 29th ult., after a lingering illness, Mrs. E. E. MORRISON, wife of E. Morrison, in the 24th year of her age.

Near Hopewell Church, in this county, on the 13th inst., of typhoid fever, CORNELIA, daughter of Mr. George Pepe, aged about 18 years.

At his residence, near this place, on Friday the 12th inst., HENRY LAIBECK, aged 82 years. He was a native of Germany, but for the last 30 years a well known resident of this vicinity.

The War in Europe.

Strasburg Besieged—More Heavy Fighting—Prussians Still Victorious—French Slowly Retiring—Severe Losses.

AUG. 11.—Prussian despatches announce that Strasburg is invested on all sides by their army, who hold the railway. Gen. Beyer, the French commander of the city was summoned to surrender, and refused. Heavy artillery is now on the way for the Prussians. A stout resistance is expected.

The Crown Prince of Prussia is vigorously pushing Marshal MeMahon, and another engagement is expected. It is believed the object of the former is to get between Metz and Paris.

Marshal Bazaine is now the real commander-in-chief of the French army. The French fleet in the Baltic has steamed towards Kiel and Stralsund, and the bombardment of those ports is hourly expected.

The Austrian minister at Paris denies that Austria and Italy are sending troops to the aid of France.

Despatches from the Prefects of Department throughout France are all filled with details of the excitement of the people, who are coming forward in large numbers to defend the country. Paris is boiling over with excitement.

The loss of the French at the battle of Worth is said to have been 20,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. The loss of the Prussians is beyond computation.

AUG. 12.—The Bavarian army, allied to Prussia, passed the Vosges, and encamped near Saar Louis last night.

The retreat of the French under Marshal McMahon was accomplished in good order, and the forces are concentrating for a vigorous struggle.

There are now 250,000 Prussian soldiers on French soil in Lorraine, and about 750,000 between Rastadt and Cologne.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan of the U. S. Army is now at the Prussian headquarters.

AUG. 13.—Late advices from the French army west of the Moselle state that it is still retreating. The Prussian advance has captured a vast quantity of stores.

Holland has sent 1200 volunteers to Rome to help the Pope.

A body of Prussians attacked the French under Gen. Frossard on the Paris and Strasburg Railroad this morning, but were defeated and driven off.

The Prussians took possession of Nancy on yesterday, and at once levied a contribution of 50,000 francs upon the town.

AUG. 14.—The evacuation of Metz by the French is considered certain. The railroads around Paris have all been cut, and drawbridges thrown over the cuts to permit the passage of friendly trains.

Prussian accounts state that Strasburg is poorly provisioned and must soon be starved into surrender, while French accounts declare that it has provisions for many months. A special despatch from the Prussian side says that Strasburg was bombarded with red-hot shot on Friday last, and that the bombardment was resumed on Saturday. The besieged are said to have asked for a parley, and were given forty-eight hours to surrender.

The mouths of all the Prussian rivers are blockaded by the French fleets, and several German vessels have been captured and carried into French ports as prizes.

The German journals admit their immense losses thus far, and state they are as about five to two of the French.

Seventy thousand fresh volunteers left Paris to-day for the army. The Algerians are offering their services to the Emperor.

The French yesterday offered battle to the Prussians, but the latter did not accept.

King William has his headquarters between Metz and Saarbruck.

AUG. 15.—The Emperor Napoleon left Metz to-day for Verdun, accompanied by the Prince Imperial. Before leaving his Majesty issued the following proclamation: 'On quitting you to fight the invaders I confide to your patriotism the defence of this great city. You will never allow the enemy to take possession of this great bulwark of France, and I trust you will aid the army in loyalty and courage. I will ever remember with gratitude the reception I have found within your walls and I hope in more joyous times to be able to return to thank you for your noble conduct.'

A revolutionary movement of a formidable character has recently occurred in Italy as well as in Spain, and proclamations establishing Republics in both countries are hourly expected.

A second pitched battle is reported to have occurred before Metz this morning.

Twenty French citizens of Werth have been shot by the Prussians in retaliation for the cruelties said to have been inflicted on wounded German prisoners.

Thirty thousand troops of Marshal McMahon's corps who were cut off from the French army and were believed to have fallen into the hands of the Prussians have arrived at Strasbourg in safety.

Napoleon telegraphs to the Empress that a battle occurred on the Moselle yesterday, which ended, after four hours' fighting, in the repulse of the Prussians. King William telegraphs to his Queen that a combat occurred at Metz to-day, in which his troops were victorious. Very little dependence can be placed in the statements of either of these gentlemen, for the truth is not in them.

AUG. 16. The Prussians on yesterday appeared before Toul, and demanded its immediate surrender, but receiving a definite refusal, retired. Strasburg is no longer invested. The French still occupy Bitsche. Dispatches have been received in London that a sanguinary fight has occurred in which the French have driven the entire Prussian line.

It is reported that the Bavarians have captured Marsal with fifty cannon and a large quantity of supplies.

LATER. All day yesterday cannon was heard between Metz and Verdun. Persons from that direction say that a great battle has been fought. The Prussians lost more than 40,000 and were completely defeated. During yesterday morning at the extremity of Very arrondizment, twenty-eight killeometres from the fortifications of Verudn, the enemy had been seen directing his retreat South. Signed Prefect of Verdun.

Napoleon and King William are in the front with their respective armies. There are nearly a million of men on each side.

Return of the Vote for Attorney General at the Election, held on the 4th day of August, 1870.

COUNTIES.	SEYMOUR.	GRANT.	SHIPP.	PHILLIPS.	CON. GAIN.
Alamance,	1,055	1,102	788	1,043	.....
Alexand'r,	516	351	504	247	.....
Allegh'y,	284	245	.....	.....	.....
Anson,	1,050	1,002	1,053	986	.....
Ashe,	641	634	791	698	.....
Beaufort,	1,227	1,318	1,505	1,346	.....
Bertie,	753	1,517	879	1,392	.....
Bladen,	1,078	1,372	1,115	1,223	.....
Brunsw'ck	698	879	720	719	.....
Buncombe	1,090	1,085	1,434	979	.....
Burke,	741	927	803	693	.....
Cabarrus,	1,112	940	963	851	.....
Caldwell,	617	396	637	257	.....
Camden,	528	530	.....	.....	.....
Carteret,	898	833	881	821	.....
Caswell,	1,409	1,957	.....	.....	.....
Catawba,	1,131	488	1,043	119	.....
Chatham,	1,539	1,765	1,795	997	.....
Cherokee,	423	443	.....	.....	.....
Chowan,	520	690	603	692	.....
Clay,	234	165	.....	.....	.....
Cleavel'nd	1,037	656	1,212	314	.....
Columbus,	957	503	937	487	.....
Craven,	1,493	3,535	1,500	2,764	.....
Cumb'rl'd,	1,680	1,592	1,625	1,509	.....
Currituck,	907	418	846	337	.....
Davidson,	835	1,843	1,216	1,150	.....
Davie,	690	652	762	683	.....
Duplin,	1,580	1,025	1,505	952	.....
Edgec'mbe	1,478	2,676	776	2,878	.....
Forsyth,	787	1,261	953	1,014	.....
Franklin,	1,376	1,431	1,378	1,437	.....
Gaston,	678	878	.....	.....	.....
Gates,	672	452	.....	.....	.....
Granville,	2,448	2,754	2,178	2,541	.....
Greene,	557	756	794	1,006	.....
Guilford,	1,496	2,109	1,793	1,717	.....
Halifax,	1,593	3,206	1,347	3,230	.....
Harnett,	789	645	.....	.....	.....
Haywood,	660	412	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	361	640	.....	.....	.....
Hertford,	714	744	.....	.....	.....
Hyde,	791	572	.....	.....	.....
Iredell,	1,412	859	1,263	404	.....
Jackson,	607	220	.....	.....	.....
Johnston,	1,348	1,204	1,709	1,212	.....
Jones,	422	592	519	559	.....
Lenoir,	861	1,215	911	1,224	.....
Lincoln,	738	626	821	510	.....
Macon,	572	323	530	246	.....
Madison,	458	529	.....	.....	.....
Martin,	1,027	1,021	1,116	1,107	.....
McDowell,	607	740	.....	.....	.....
Mecklenb.,	2,149	1,962	2,161	1,936	.....
Mitchell,	117	529	280	471	.....
Montgom.,	841	727	.....	.....	.....
Moore,	884	1,019	1,113	791	.....
Nash,	1,006	837	980	788	.....
New Han.,	2,290	3,968	2,027	2,914	.....
Northam.,	1,045	1,931	959	1,800	.....
Onslow,	879	417	788	368	.....
Orange,	1,907	1,453	1,708	991	.....
Pasq'tank	590	1,047	837	920	.....
Perquim's,	589	913	656	795	.....
Person,	1,054	953	1,092	765	.....
Pitt,	1,559	1,531	1,752	1,754	.....
Polk,	195	405	.....	.....	.....
Randolph,	877	1,752	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	808	1254	863	1,162	.....
Robeson,	1,337	1,318	1,685	1,623	.....
Rocking.,	1,513	1,463	1,686	1,138	.....
Rowan,	1,530	1,882	1,459	973	.....
Rutherf'd,	685	1,279	898	1,134	.....
Sampson	1,447	1,026	1,297	945	.....
Stanley,	651	466	.....	.....	.....
Stokes,	744	783	989	560	.....
Surry,	737	818	1,009	560	.....
Transylva.	232	186	367	149	.....
Tyrrell,	339	195	.....	.....	.....
Union,	930	811	788	634	.....
Wake,	2,953	3,433	3,112	3,504	.....
Warren,	1,053	2,308	873	2,206	.....
Washing.,	348	955	567	798	.....
Watauga,	348	303	.....	.....	.....
Wayne,	1,487	1,421	1,763	1,785	.....
Wilkes,	826	1,205	913	918	.....
Wilson,	1,103	897	1,101	948	.....
Yadkin,	622	849	879	511	.....
Yancey,	436	266	.....	.....	.....

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION 1870.

RIBBONS,

Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNET, TRIMMING & VELVET RIBBONS,

BONNET SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS,

BLONDS, NETTS, CRAPES, RUCHES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS,

STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,

SHAKER HOODS, &c.,

237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parsian novelties.

Orders solicited, and prompt attention given.

32-tf.

FANCY & REFRESHMENT FAIR,

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th.

The "Ladies' Church Aid Society" will give a FANCY FAIR in the Public Square, in Salem, at 3 P. M., and a REFRESHMENT FAIR at night, at the same place.

The public are respectfully invited to attend. The Salem Brass Band will be present to enliven the scene with strains of sweet music.

Executor's Sale.

ON Thursday, August 25th, we will sell, on the premises, the following named property, belonging to the estate of John Nading deceased:

100 ACRES OF LAND;

One Horse, some Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; 1 Two-Horse Wagon, 1 One-Horse Wagon; 1 One-Horse Carriage; and all the Farming Tools, Houshold and Kitchen Furniture.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay. And all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them properly authenticated within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

J. N. BLUM, } *Executors.*
ALEX. NADING, }

Forsyth county, N. C., Aug. 5, 1870. 30-3t.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

JENKINS & SMILES, Grocers and Confectioners.

SALEM, N. C., Aug. 19, 1870.

Provisions.		Beeswax	25@30
Bacon	16@18	Flour	3 @4
Lard	18@20	Meal	1
Beef	8@10	*Grain.*	
Veal	5@ 8	Wheat	1 00@1 15
Mutton	7@ 9	Corn	1 00@1 00
Chickens, pair	20@35	Rye	1 10@1 15
Ducks	30@40	Oats	45@ 55
Butter	20@00	Peas	1 25@0 00
		FRUIT.	
Cherries, pitted	16@17	Blackberries	8@10
" unpitted	2@3	Apples	4@6

There cannot be too much pains taken in the preparation of fruit for market, as consumers are growing more particular as to the quality of dried fruit, and we think that while a prime article will bring fair prices inferior ones will fall far below the prices of previous years.

Our quotations are for prime lots.

Peaches, we think will bring a good price, and farmers will do well to dry all they can and have them sliced and bright.

We would say to Butter makers to take as much pains as possible in putting it up and have it fresh and yellow, and if in Prints it will improve its sale 2 to 3 cents per pound.

Danville Tobacco Market.

Aug. 17, 1870.

Lugs.—Common, 4 to 8, Good, 8 to 10, Fine, 10 to 15, Extra Smoking, 15 to 20.

Leaf.—Common, 8 to 10, Good, 10 to 15, Fine, 15 to 20, Yellow Wrappers, 20 to 40.

FRESH TURNIP SEED,

Early Flat Dutch, Large Norfolk, Swedish or Ruta Baga, Seven Top,

AND CUCUMBER SEED.

ANOTHER LOT

SUGAR and COFFEE.

Train Oil, Linseed Oil, Turpentine and

LAMP OIL,

FISH "CHEAP" AT

CROSLAND'S.

Salem, N. C., July 29, 1870. 29-tf.

State of North Carolina, } *Superior Court.*
FORSYTH COUNTY.

The State of North Carolina to the use of E. A. DeSchweinitz, Plaintiff,
against
William McMillan, as Administrator of Isaac Grubbs, deceased, Defendant.

In this case it is made to appear, by affidavit, that said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, and that the plaintiff has a good cause of action against him; and it further appearing that a summons in this case was issued against the said defendant, returnable before the Judge at our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 6th Monday after the 3d Monday of September, 1870, which was ordered to be served on the defendant by publication for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C. And let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the complaint, which is filed in my office, during said term, the plaintiff take judgment against him for the sum of Twelve hundred dollars, to be discharged upon the payment of three hundred and forty five dollars, with interest on $200 from Spring term, 1869, of Forsyth Superior Court. Also $14 90 cents costs.

Said defendant is further notified that the said plaintiff hath obtained a warrant of attachment in said case against the property of said defendant for said sum of $359 90, due the plaintiff by judgment in said Superior Court, as above stated; which warrant of attachment is returnable before the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, at his office in Winston, on the 25th day of August, 1870, when and where further proceedings will be taken on said attachment.—Given under my hand, at office, at Winston, N. C., July 12, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.
July 15, 28-6w

NEW STYLE THRESHING MACHINE.

IF any persons in this section of country desire to purchase a good

Threshing Machine,

they should call on the undersigned, and examine a new style of Threshing Machine and Horse Power just received by him.

The Thresher and Cleaner is mounted on wheels, does away with the heavy loading and unloading, does its work well, and is considerably cheaper than the Machines heretofore sold by him.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C., July 1, 1870.—25-tf.

WILLIAM H. HALL,

GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,

SALEM, N. C.,

At the old stand of James Hall, has now on hand a complete stock of

Cakes, Candies and Confectionery

of all kinds manufactured by himself, together with a fine stock of Family Groceries, carefully selected to suit his trade.

Fresh Candies 20 cents per pound, when taken in lots of 100 pounds and upwards; less quantity 22½ cents.

Cash paid for Corn, Wheat, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c., &c.

June 3, 1870. 21-3m.

Bargains! Bargains!!

R. A. WOMMACK, AGENT,

AT BONEK & CRIST'S OLD STAND

OPPOSITE BLUM'S PRINTING OFFICE,

Has just received and will sell low a lot of new and choice prints. He has also on hand an assortment of general Merchandise, which will be sold at such convincingly low prices that his customers may rest assured that they buy as cheap as the cheapest. Bring on your

Fruit and Berries

and all kinds of produce, that you may be convinced of the truth of what I say by receiving for them elegant new goods at astonishingly low prices.

Salem, N. C., July 28, 1870. 29-tf.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. 16-3m.

A Curious Old Prophecy.

[Some one who has a turn for the antique and mysterious has unearthed what purports to be a translation of a prophecy of Nostrodamus, the famous Provencal prophet, who lived, we believe, in the sixteenth century, from 1493 to 1566. If it is what it really claims to be, it is curious, to say the least; but our faith in such prophets and prophecies is not, we confess, very strong. If "the figures of the century," 1800, (that is 1 and 8,) are added, 900 is the result; this doubled makes 1800, which certainly "both agree." The other allusion to the date is clear enough; but not quite so clear are the other "figures" of speech. But here is the prophecy:]

When the figures of the century,
Added and doubled, both agree—
And seven tens the years decree—
Apollyon, in the West, shall rise
His haughty head in grand emprise.
Ruin shall mark his fierce advance,
War in his mien, death in his glance.
His engines of destruction dire
Shall fill the air with bolts of fire;
His metal ships shall scour the flood,
And turn the river's course with blood.

* * * * * *

Two kings in Gaul and Italy—
Three crowns shall bear, thrice chosen be;
The eagle empires then shall war,
And spread their desolation far.
The one that most on others preyed
Shall be defeated and dismayed.
The one that warred for fancied fame
Shall lose his kingdom and his name.
The North shall come like beasts of prey—
The South shall mingle in the fray;
The East shall Memnon's statue raise;
The West shall see her cities blaze.
The crescent, waning, shall decay
Before the beam of the new day.

* * * * * *

From the waters hear the roar
On the lion's rock-bound shore,
And, on the green Western isle,
See the tearful maiden smile—
One is caged and one is free.
Hear the shouts of liberty
From the isles and from the plains,
Scythian youth and Gallic swains;—
Thunder shakes the hills no more,
Cascades over mountains pour.
From the land where broods the dove,
Words of cheer on chords of love—
Through the ocean's slimy bed—
Life shall triumph over the dead.
Heaven shall then its brooding wings
Fold o'er all subunar things.
Men united know no war—
Liberty their beacon star.
O'er the land and o'er the seas
Shall be one universal peace.

* * * * * *

Then Apollyon's legions dead;
Then the king, with triple head,
Shall ne more his fatal sway
Over men hold day by day.
Their sun in blood forever set,
They'll be forgot as they forget.

A member of the Masonic order, telegraphed to a companion: 'Make room for ten Royal Arch Masons. Coming to-day." When the companions arrived they found a pen had been built for their accommodation; the telegram by its destination reading: 'Make room for ten R. A. M's. Coming to-day.

Why is a son who objects to his mother's second marriage like an exhausted pedestrian? Because he can't get a step father.

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The other day some ladies were out visiting. There being a little two-years old present, one of the ladies asked him if he would not kiss her. He answered 'No.' 'Why?' asked the lady. 'Cause I'm too little; papa will kiss you, papa kisses all the big girls.'

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J. L. FULKERSON,
Sole Agent.

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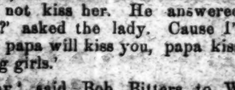

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